Start time: 1:00
End time: 4:05

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | SIDDHARTH SRIVASTAVA | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH. | Registration Number | 137728 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 19-10-2020 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:** **Signature of Examiner**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji was also known as Grand Old Man of India. He had a profound impact on the national movement in the following ways -

① As a moderate leader - he used prayer, pamphlets, petitions to further the cause of national movement.

② Leadership on Foreign soil - educate British on Indian cause through East India Association in London.

③ Help Extremists - understand true nature of British through -
a) Drain of wealth theory
b) Poverty & UnBritish rule in India

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(4) President of Congress - thrice and enriched it with his experience.

(5) Social reforms - among Parsis was initiated by him. (Rehnumai Mazyadan Sabha, Rast goftar).

Thus, Dadabhai Naoroji played a very important role in Indian freedom struggle given Indian National Congress which was at the forefront of freedom struggle was formed by his & others efforts.

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2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Quit India movement was launched in the backdrop of Britain joining World War-2 without asking Indians & giving piecemeal concessions like Dominion status which was like a post dated cheque.

It marked a new direction in the freedom struggle-

(1) It had an element of spontaneity because people were left leaderless.

(2) Mahatma Gandhi had grown more militant in saying "Do or Die."

(3) It gave a clear signal to British that ~~there~~ their days in India were limited.

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④ There was clear beginning of transfer of power to India in true sense.

⑤ Even the movement provided a fertile ground for

a) entry of Indian National Army from the North East

b) RIN mutiny etc.

The people were confident & were ready to realise freedom at the earliest hour.

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3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The end of World War-2 was pivotal in giving new direction to the International world order. This can be seen in many ways -

(1) Bipolar World under 2 superpowers USA & USSR.

(2) Birth of UN - to prevent another world war and give voice to the third world countries.

(3) Bretton Wood's twins - for a multilateral financial system - world bank & IMF for solving developmental & contingency issues.

In a guise to further the hegemony of USA.

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(4) Bipolar world

↓

Arms race

↓

Alliance formation

↓

Cold War

to counter it formation of NAM

Thus, the post world War era saw a cold war era which saw the clash of capitalism with communism.

REDMI NOTE 8

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4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Simla Agreement

- Ceasefire line became Line of Control
- Kashmir issue bilaterally.
- Adherence to UN charter
- backdrop of 1971 war.

Lahore Agreement

- stick to simla agreement
- stick to UN charter
- bilaterally solve issues.
- Kargil war made it immaterial

Pakistan's deep state involvement & state sponsored terrorism have decreased the utility.

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Though India talks about dealing with Pakistan bilaterally, Pakistan uses third powers as counter weight.

Hence, the two terrains were milestones but the circumstances do not let the two countries walk together ahead

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5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security can be defined as alleviating the burden of individuals for affording basic goods like food and basic services like health through pension, subsidies, insurance etc. eg. Indira Gandhi National Old age pension.

But economic empowerment alone is not sufficient. Because in India, economic ~~mot~~/income mobility does not itself cause social mobility.

For instance,

(1) The violence against old age people continues despite the pensions like IGNOAPS.

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② The 'Divyangjans' are viewed with contempt even if they are given money for assisted instruments

③ Dalits continue to be considered untouchables

Social security hence must include a behavioral change so that the ~~vulnerable~~ vulnerable sections of have

| 'Power to' | 'Power with' | 'Power within' |
|---|---|---|
| 1) self determination<br>2) choice etc. | ⇓<br>Collective bargaining power eg. SHGs. | ⇓<br>change things in personal relations eg. family |

Economic empowerment along with social empowerment can help achieve Ambedkar's social endosmosis and help attain Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas in true sense.

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6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation has caused free percolation and diffusion of socio-economic, cultural ideas & identities in various regions.

Globalisation can be seen as local in the global in following ways

① ~~Indian~~ festivals - being celebrated in Washington-D.C. eg Deepavali. white house.

② Cultural practices like Tai-chi, Kungfu of China is very famous in U.S.A., Europe etc.

③ Languages like Bhojpuri are spoken in Girmitiya countries like Mauritius etc.

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Globalisation can be seen as global in local

① Dressing habit - almost everywhere in the world suits are seen as formal

② Language - English is the lingua franca amongst major people from different state in India

③ Food habits - Macdonaldisation, chinese foods are relished everywhere in India. Maggi Masala is another example of diffusion & fusion.

Though Globalisation has helped create a composite cultural identity There are fallouts like, loss of indigenous languages like BO language in India

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7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

According to NCRB crimes against women has increased by 10% in 2018-19. Domestic violence continues to have the largest share. Other forms of violence include -

① Sexual harassment
- → at workplace
- → marital rape
- → public place.

② Domestic violence
- → by husband
- → by parents
- → by relatives.

③ Poverty - because Gandhiji said "Poverty is the worst form of violence".

Ways in which violence against women can be addressed -

① Social empowerment - the 'power to', 'power with' & 'power within'. eg

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stop domestication of women.

2. Economic empowerment -

- self employment eg. using SHG bank linkage. Kudumbashree, Millet Sisters of Telangana.
- break the glass ceiling
- maternity benefit & paternity leaves eg. by Zomato.

This will increase their bargaining power & hence reduce treatment as a 2nd class citizen.

3. Political empowerment
- → political representation → parliament reservation
- Policies like SHWact, SHE box.

4. Security
- → Panic button in cabs
- → Internal Complaints Committee.
- → CCTV cameras.
- → Pink police booth.

Schemes like Sakhi one stop centre are good step to help women who are victims of violence.

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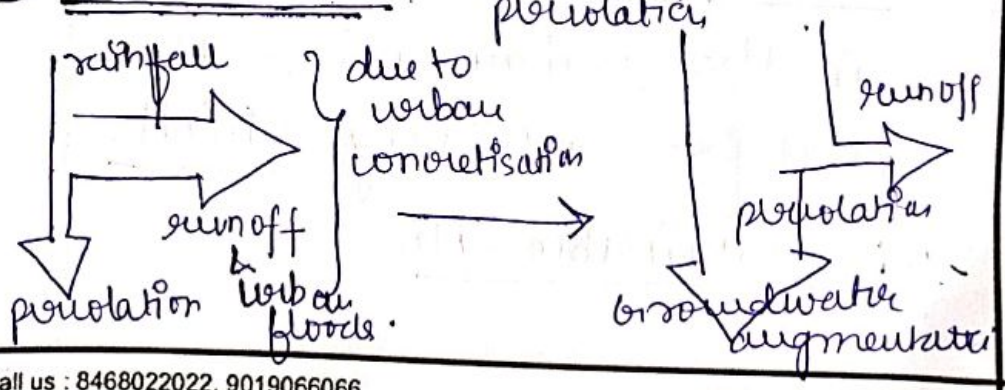
8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10
शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban forest is a forest / collection of trees that grow within a city, or a human settlement. eg. Central Park area in New York city.

There are various benefits of urban forests-

① Microclimate - It can increase the albedo of the city region and keep it cooler. It is especially relevant in the light of Urban Heat Island formation

② Groundwater - trees help in water percolation



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Hence, urban floods can also be minimised.

(3) Common property resource - can bear fruits which can be used by neighbourhood people.

(4) Recreational aspect of trees.

(5) Carbon sequestration and help in meeting INDCs under Paris climate deal.

The Indian Government has various schemes like -

(1) Nagar Van scheme

(2) Green India Mission etc.

Even the New Urban Agenda of UN Habitat III advocates for green spaces in the urban areas. It is essential for achieving SDG 11 of ~~urb~~ sustainable cities.

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9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Globalisation can be defined as the free movement of goods, services, ideas, people across international borders. The arrival of IT Industry revolution has revolutionised it.

IT industry location is affected basically by presence of skilled labour and agglomeration.

Otherwise, it can be located even in a remote area eg. BPO in the North East Area.

Globalisation has led to the formation of World cities like NewYork which have headquarters of various organisations. and hence IT Industries agglomerate here.

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Further, ~~global~~ IT industries require highly skilled people which are available at major cities where airport connectivity is present.

Hence, cities like Delhi, Bangalore etc. are preferred.

Though, Globalisation does affect location of IT industries they are decentralising to Tier 2 & Tier 3 cities like Lucknow, Indore etc.

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10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco tourism can be defined as the tourism which is based on natural environments. It often has a intention to support conservational efforts.

India's tourism ~~is~~ has a major component of tourism to hill areas, forest areas or because India is biogographically blessed.

Hence, boosting eco-tourism can boost tourism in a big way & that too sustainably.

challenges
- Waste generation
- Forest fire chances
- Man-animal conflict

constraints of carrying capacity of the natural region eg

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slope stability etc.

→ Infrastructure issues – like hotel construction in ecologically sensitive areas. eg. Kerala floods due to built up environment etc.

Steps taken by the government

① North East tourism circuit under Swadesh Darshan scheme.

② Blue flag certification beaches

③ Coastal regulation zoning etc.

Eco tourism has both economic & recreational dividends. But it must be managed properly.

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**11.** The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism & Jainism have been pivotal in spurring growth of architecture in ancient India.

One of the major reasons was that these religions were adopted by rich traders who patronised various architectural elements.

Also, there was heirarchical diffusion & acceptance of these religions by kings like Ashoka, Kanishka, Gupta rulers etc.

Foreign rulers like Kushanas also eg Kanishka also patronised these religions & introduced foreign elements like Gandhara art.

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Certain examples are-

① Sanchi Stupa and other Stupas along with beautiful toranas etc. were built by Mauryans, Satavahanas

② Cave architecture also developed eg. Ajanta caves under Satvahanas, Sittanavasal Jain Caves in South India.

③ Huge monolithic statue like Gomateswara by Ganga dynasty was built.

④ Temples like Dilwara temple in Rajasthan is a Jain temple

However, later these religions faced stiff competition from Hinduism and temple building became the main architectural activity post Guptas.

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Various temples like Nagara style - Khajuraho (Chandellas), Dravida style - Brihadeswara (Cholas) & Vesara by Rashtrakutas were built. All of them happening in ancient India

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12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian National Congress can be called as a culmination of the earlier nationalist responses like Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Madaras Mahajan Sabha. In 1885.

Lord Lytton's reactionary policies were in a large way responsible for it's formation in the following ways –

① Lord Lytton passed the Arms act which allowed the English to carry arms without license but a license was needed by Indians.

② He reduced the age for civil services from 21 to 19 years.

③ He conducted the Delhi Durbar

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despite the famine.

(4) He passed the Vernacular press act 1878

All this created a lot of discontent amongst Indians. For example, Surendranath Banerjee's India National Association in 1876 was formed against the reduction of age in civil service from ~~19~~ 21 to ~~24~~ 19.

Lord Ripon removed the vernacular press act which helped the nationalists to communicate, educate through the newspapers.

Though, Ripon wanted to remove racial discrimination from judiciary. But he had to modify the bill ~~called~~ ~~and~~ defeating it's original purpose. This led to Ilbert Bill controversy.

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It ~~was~~ was claimed by Widdurbur that Congress was formed ~~in~~ as a safety valve against such discont-ent. However, the Indians used it as a lightening conductor against the British.

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13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. (250 words) 15

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Mahatma Gandhi remained a dominant figure in India's struggle for freedom since the day he arrived from South Africa to India.

He was a political strategist & genius who ~~used~~ adapted to changing situations in the following ways -

① Difference in Champaran, Kheda & Ahmedabad - He devised civil disobedience, mass struggle and hunger strike till death adapting to different situations.

② Non-cooperation movement & it's withdrawal - He went all out

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against British on Khilafat & Jallianwala Bagh issue.

But withdrew the movement understanding that heavy repression would follow post Chauri-Chaura incident.

Also, he understood the importance of struggle-truce-struggle.

③ Formation of Swaraj party - He understood the importance of keeping Congress united and hence accepted Council entry though initially opposed to it

④ Acceptance of Poorna Swaraj as a demand when British denied dominion status though initially he was against it.

⑤ Quit India Movement & Gandhiji

a) Gandhiji gave all the chance to

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British. But got Cripp's India Mission in the form of a 'post dated cheque'.

b) He knew Congress ranks were weak & hence advocated for Individual satyagraha to strengthen the Quit India movement.

c) Finally, a major transformation was seen in him when he gave the call for 'Do or Die' which was much more radical than previous instances.

Gandhiji acted as an anchor for the freedom struggle and gave it proper direction at the proper time.

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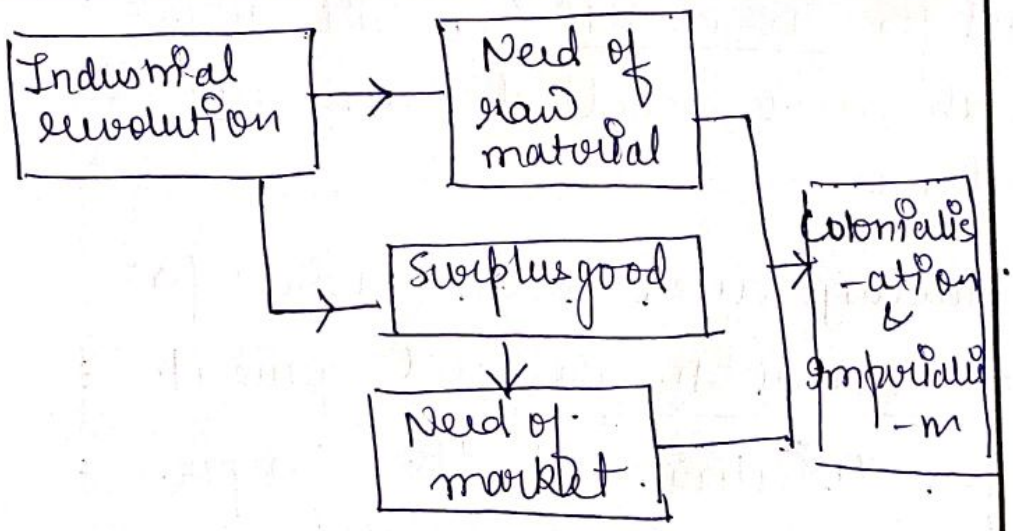
**14.** Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. **(250 words) 15**
औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The 18th century in Europe witnessed Industrial revolution. There was advent of modern manufacturing units which could make goods at a much faster rate at a much cheaper cost.




Initially, these countries went for mercantilism. Having captured the trade in the raw material regions they started selling

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surplus finished produce there itself.

Import was easy, export very costly for these areas.

These cot Mercantile countries afterwards started colonising the areas like Africa, India, etc.

The Industrial revolution also provided excess capital which was invested in colonies & further strengthend imperialist control eg. Railways in India for raw material, soldier mobilisation

The industrial revolution required large labour but at cheaper cost so slaves were taken from from Africa to work. Hence,

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colonisation & subjugation was necessary.

Industrial revolution was the source of imperialism.

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**15.** The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system is a heirarchical division of the society which is ~~based on~~ endogamous, occupational and inherited by birth.

The Caste system crystallised during the Ancient Gupta period and has stood the test of time since then.

In the past few decades there were various attempts towards income and social mobility by providing fundamental rights against discrimination, affirmative action etc. by the Constitution as well as executive action. But, the caste system persisted by adaptation

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The Caste System adapted in the following ways -

① Political prouses -

a) Post Independence we have seen politicization of caste. The lower castes are considered vote banks and deliberate non-inclusive policies are made to make them exist in perpetuity

b) Also, there has been castisation of politics. People started voting their caste, not casting their votes.

c). Even the Dalit Panther movement, Kanshiram's Bahujan samaj movement restrengthened caste identies rather than annihilating them.

d) Dominant caste groups like Jats, Gujjars, etc started demanding

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for reservation post Mandal commission

Socio-economic process helping strengthen caste identity -

① Manual scavengers continue to face untouchability. The Ghaziabad Case study shows how they are unable to seek alternate employment and forced to work so.

② Government for eg. railways continues to employ them in large numbers.

Though urbanisation has led to Entrenching etc but rural areas remain dens of ignorance. An urgent need of social endosmosis is there. Government efforts like monetary benefits for intercaste marriage, Standup India etc can help annihilate caste in the long run.

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**16.** It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism can be defined as voluntary collectivisation of people based on loyalty to one's own religion, race, language etc.

There are various positive and negative connotations attached to regionalism. They are discussed below.

Regionalism as a threat to National Integrity -

| For | Against |
|---|---|
| (1) Often extreme affiliation to a regionalistic view causes secessionist tendencies eg. | (1) It helps promote social capital & hence better social outcomes eg. Kerala. |

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Dravidistan movement, demand for Greater Nagalim.

② The smaller sub-units formed may not be economically sustainable & internal security issues like Naxalism may happen

② Better performance of newly formed states economically eg. Uttarakhand.

③ More linguistic and cultural development.

Regionalism as a tool to facilitate political participation

① Regionalism may lead to formation of smaller state

② Here, political mobilisation based on local issues will arise.

③ Regional parties will raise local voices.

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(4) Federalism can be strengthend.

(5) Language, cultural convergence can bring better social capital & social outcome.

However, the regional political consciousness can stall political participation –

(1) Sons of the soil doctrine eg. Maharashtra Nav Nirman Sena against Bihari migrants.

(2) It can cause cartelisation eg various cartels control roads in Nagaland & collect taxes shunning growth.

A broader recognition of regionalism may be necessary but the initiatives like Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat, Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas are necessary to ensure no discontentment

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17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally. (250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural gas is basically methane gas accompanied with traces of other hydrocarbons. It has a high calorific value and burns almost completely and hence it has become an important primary energy source.

For example, In India there are various gas pipelines being laid eg. Urja Ganga programme in Eastern India.

The uses to which natural gas can be put are as follows-

① Raw material - for other industries.

For example -

(a) Urea manufacturing units

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(ii) for producing ammoniacal liquors etc.

(2) Energy for vehicles - various cities in India eg. New Delhi run on compressed natural gas.

(3) Domestic purposes - it's a good substitute for LPG and can be supplied as a part of city gas distribution for cooking etc.

There are various regions in the world where natural gas is found. It is found mainly trapped in ~~anticlyn~~ anticline / syncline of porous sedimentary rocks. just above petroleum reservoirs. as shown in the figure below

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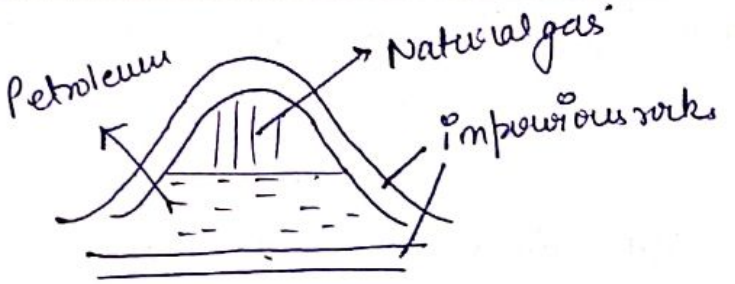


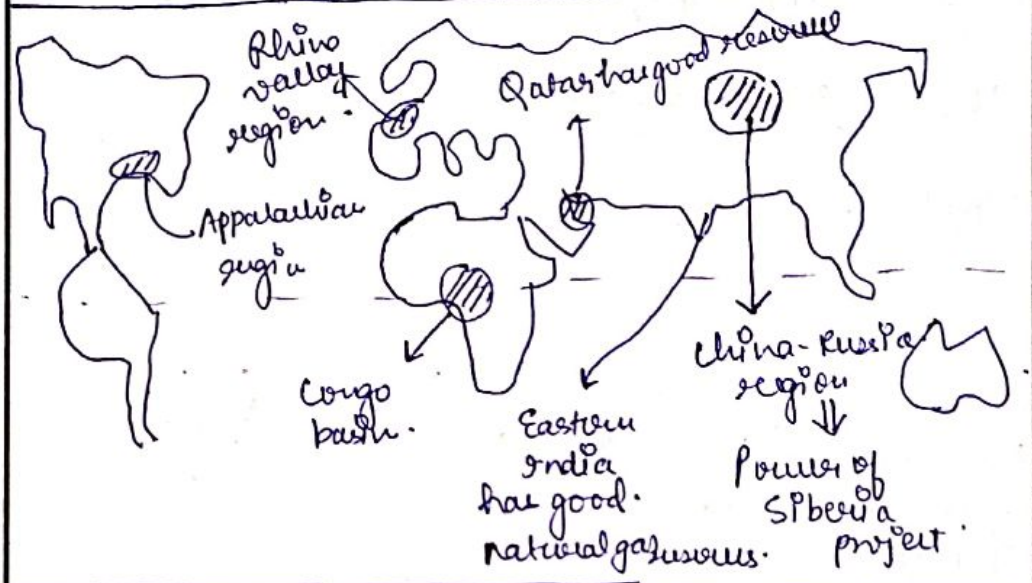


The use of natural gas is projected to increase with the demand of more cleaner source of energy and the overall demand of energy increasing. However, impetus must be given to renewable energy like Solar through International Solar Alliance for a sustainable development by 2030.

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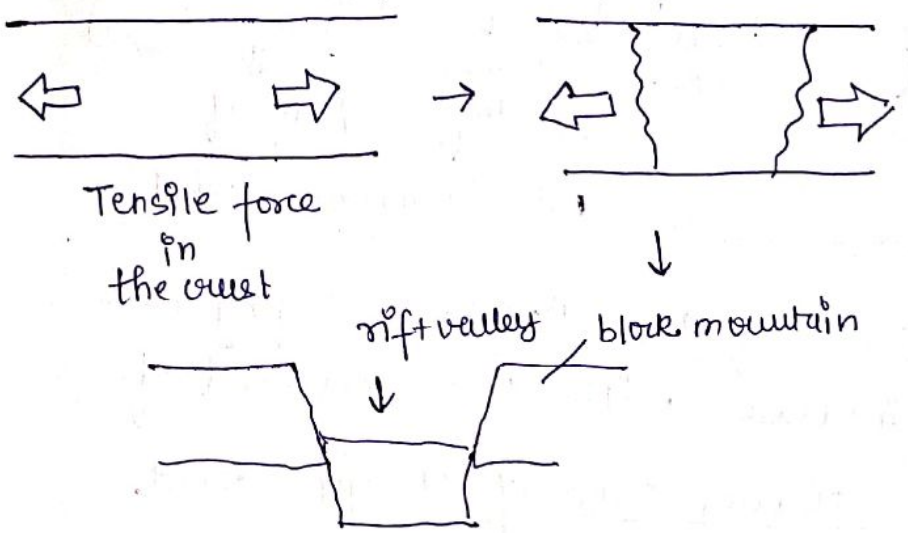
**18.** Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. **(250 words) 15**

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift valley formation is caused due to faulting / fracturing caused in the earth's crust because of tangential forces.




The endogenetic forces due to the friction caused by the mantle plumes causes such a phenomena.

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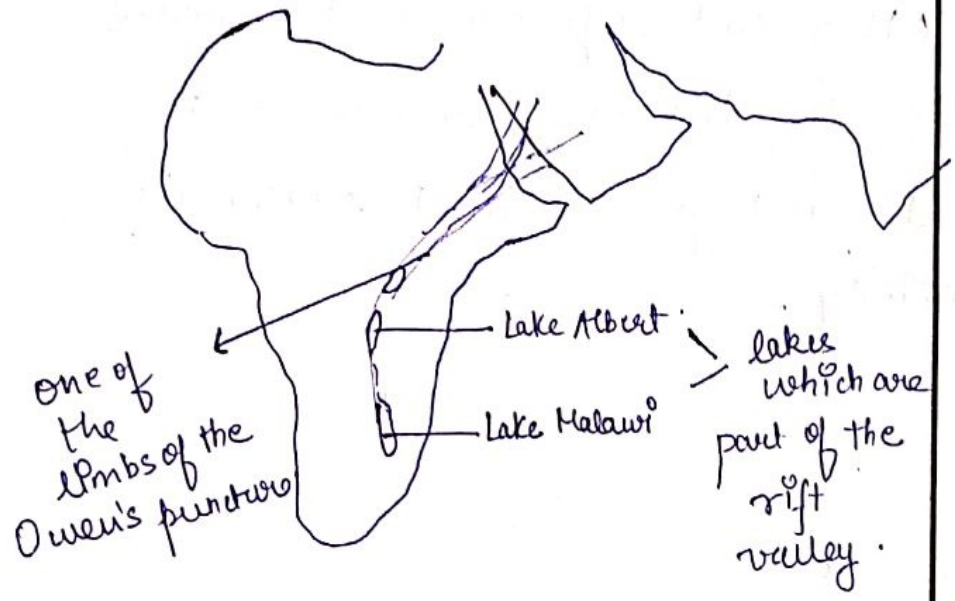


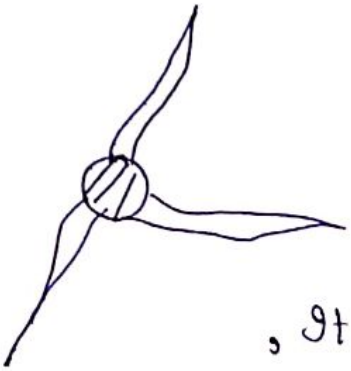

In Geology as a general principle whenever a puncture happen, It is accompanied by 3 such limbs.

The African Rift valley is part of such a limb.

However, it is inactive and not growing any further.

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Other such rift valleys for example the San Andreas fault are active and undergo frequent earthquake activity.

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**19.** India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is a ~~wh~~ water stressed country with per capita availability of less than 1700 m3 of water per year. (17% world population & just 4% freshwater resources).

Above that India is facing rapid water resource depletion due to:-

- Pollution and poor availability of sewage treatment.
- Unsustainable use of water resources.

The economic reasons responsible are -

① Water budgeting - is not present in India.

② Agriculture - ~~A~~ uses more than 85% of ground as well as surface.

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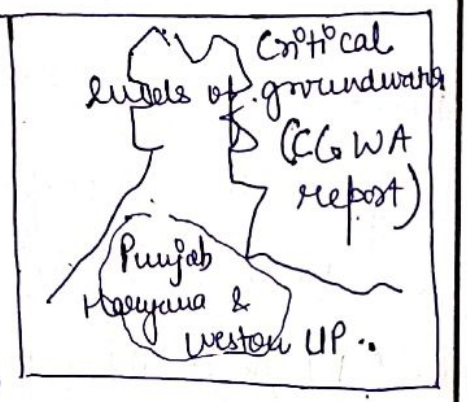
water. Most of the irrigation is flood irrigation which is unsustainable.

③ Industrial usage - They release polluted water directly into the river bodies, wetlands. Only 38% sewage treatment is present all over India.




The Geographic reasons are -

① Geological reasons - The Peninsular region has poor aquifers because rocks are granitic. Hence there's a North-South Divide.

Poor groundwater supply
① Granitic Gneissic shield.
② Water present only in the fractures.

Surface water is also monsoon dependent.

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(2) Climatic factors - The monsoon is an erratic system. Also, coupled with the climate change it's prediction is quite difficult. It makes water resource depletion rampant.

The political factors are as follows -

(1) Electricity subsidy - to farmers makes them overexploit groundwater especially in Western UP, Punjab, Haryana.

(2) According to some laws, the water under one's land is considered to be one's own property.

Water management requires supply side augmentation by river rejuvenation etc. and demand side reduction by rainwater harvesting, watershed management etc. Nal se Jal scheme is a good initiative to alleviate the water stress

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20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. (250 words) 15
पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are elevated landforms which have a flat top surface and precipitous or sloping sides.

Plateau formation can occur in a number of ways -

① Cratonic shields - these are exposed plutonic batholiths which were lying under superincumbent sedimentary rocks. eg. Canadian shield.

② Volcanic shields - these are formed to flow of basaltic lava through a fissure volcano. eg. Deccan plateau.

③ Tectonic plateaus - these might be elevated highlands which might have converted into plateaus

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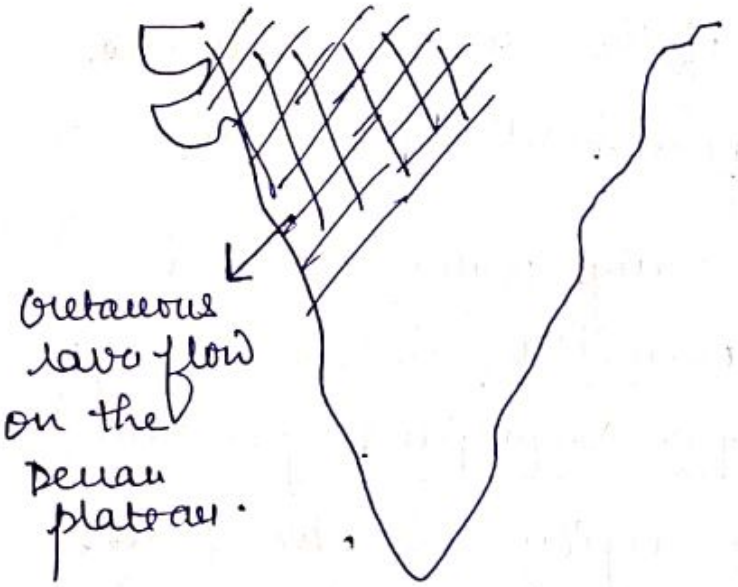
due to erosion.

4) ~~Mess.~~ Mesas - can be an example of plateaus.

Deccan Plateau features are discussed below -

① It is a part of ancient Gondwana-aland.

② It is covered with cretaceous lava flow in the North Western part ie Maharashtra plateau.



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(3) It is interstepped i.e. stepped topography.

(4) There's presence of sedimentary rocks between granitic rocks called bagh & lameta layers. etc.

The economic significance of Deccan plateau is as follows-

(1) Rich in mineral resources like Iron, Manganese etc in Chikmangur, Shimoga etc.

(2) Black soil of the area is conducive for cotton, groundnut cultivation.

(3) There are many waterfalls and hence hydroelectricity is possible eg. Krishnarajasagar, Nagarjuna Sagar dam.

The Deccan region is one of the important divisions of physiographic regions of India.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | SIDDHARTH SRIVASTAVA | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 137728 |
| Center | ONLINE. | Date | 28/10/2020 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

REDMI NOTE 8

**All the Best**

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1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is a constitutional body under article 338.

The powers vested with the NCSC are as follows-

1. To inquire into the issues of SCs
2. To act as a civil court ~~to~~ & ask for any evidence.
3. To suggest to government measures for SCs.
4. To send report to the Parliament

However, such powers are insufficient to deal with issues of SCs who still face problems like-

1. Untouchability because of employment as manual scavenger

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(2) lack of social mobility eg. Ghazipur case study shows Manual scavengers are forced to work like that.

(3) Honour Killings eg. Hathras case

(4) Cow vigilantism & lynchings.

The NCSC must be strengthened not only legally but it must also focus on behavioral changes through focus on -

1) Inter caste marriages.

2) socio-economic mobility.

Only then social endosmosis is possible.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

The Representation of People's act was enacted by the Parliament to create additional disqualifications under for elections to the parliament and state legislatures.

It curbs criminalisation of politics in the following ways -

① Disqualification of candidates - for contesting elections under section 8 for various crimes. There is graded period for ~~d~~ crimes of different magnitudes. eg. heinous crimes like rape attract 6 year disqualification.

② Election expenditure - under

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29C, funding of elections is checked. Every donation above ₹2000 needs to be reported.

However, the criminalisation of politics is not being checked by such provisions eg. ADR report says that 43% elected MPs in present Lok Sabha are have criminal records.

2nd ARC suggests state funding of elections in the form of in-kind contribution as recommended by Indrjit Gupta committee.

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3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas are statutory bodies set up under Gram Nyayalay act 2005.

Issues in their functioning are -

(1) They are established by the state government as mobile courts at intermediate panchayat level.

So, many state have not established them in proper numbers.

(2) The ~~mediating~~ involved parties may not be satisfied and go for appelate mechanism.

Thus, the whole purpose of alternative dispute resolution is wasted

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The Gram Nyayalayas offer an inexpensive and cost-effective mechanism as envisaged under article 39A of the constitution. They must be strengthened as an institution.

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country. (150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Alternative dispute resolution is out of court mediation, arbitration or conciliation. In India it is achieved through Gram Nyayalaya, Lok Adalats etc.

Alternative mechanism is basically an inter-ministerial panel which is set up for a particular task eg. merger of banks.

Rationale behind setting up alternative mechanism –

① Inter-ministerial panel hence better synergy and convergence for a particular task eg.

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for banking there are multiple actors involved → corporate sector

↓ Banks → M/o Finance

↕ Ministry of corporate affairs

Alternative mechanism has been set up for disinvestment in the past.

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5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy was created to ensure proper implementation of policies so that ends of welfare state could be achieved.

The complementarity of bureaucracy and democracy is brought out in following ways -

① Public service delivery - bureaucracy ensures sound public service delivery
eg. Vikrant Rao and his initiative of Nam Neer in Karaikal as a DM to revive water bodies.

② Policy Implementation eg. take help of rag pickers in waste management
eg. Garbage Cafe, Ambikapur, Chattisgarh.

③ Grievance redressal - CPGRAMs, jansunwais by DMs.

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The relationship is paradoxical in following ways -

① Usurpation of power - due to asymmetry, >90% people belong to informal sector.

② Command control model - more stress on procedures than outcomes which kills people's initiative.

③ Grievance redressal - CMS study shows that out of 7 on 11 departments less than 30% knew about it.

④ No focus on citizen centric administration using tools like citizen's charter.

The deficiencies can be removed by training (365 days, 360°), profiling incompetent officers, reward for good efforts (2nd ARC)

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6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

e-governance can be defined as the use of ICT based solution for G2G, G2C and G2B interactions.

e-governance transforms the way governments work in the following ways-

① Financial transactions - in a digital way using PFMS to increase transparency.

② Procurements - using GeM portal for transparency.

③ Grievance redressal - using online RTI, CPGRAMS.

④ Citizen feedback - using MyGov.in

⑤ Policy making - eg. whitepaper,

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Consultation on Data protection bill:

⑥ Growth Public service delivery using UMANG app.

Reinvents people's participation in three ways

- through social media eg. Sushma Swaraj, Piyush Goyal replying on twitter.
- Meri Sadak app - click the pictures & send to government
- election process - click the picture of irregularity and send to election commission.

It empowers the citizen because

- suomotu declaration of data and hence transparency
- citizens can participate in policy making, implementation & monitoring
- It helps achieve citizen centric administration via principle of subsidiarity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The supreme Court in the NALSA judgement had given certain safeguards to the transgender community like - right to self determination, affirmative action etc.

The Transgender Person act 2019 provides for -

① definition of transgender.
② penalty for their rights violation.
③ provision for various public goods like health, education etc
④ right to self determination.

However, the right to self-determination comes with a wide

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that the district authorities will issue a certificate to the transgender person.

While this provision exists to prevent misuse but it is against human dignity and falls short of the NALSA spirit.

Kerala recently became the first state to come up with Transgender policy.

The government should have followed the Yogyakarta principles on right to self determination.

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8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.
(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Health can be defined as physical, mental & social well being and not mere absence of diseases (WHO).

Universal health coverage (UHC) is a goal of WHO, part of SDG 3, and our national health policy 2017.

However, just by declaring right to health as a fundamental right a transformational change cannot happen because -

(1) The pre-requisite for UHC is state's capacity to provide for it.

(2) Further, the policy implementation must be aligned eg. In India PMJAY aims for UHC. However, in the absence of point of care at functional primary health care centres it isn't possible.

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③ Right to food, livelihood in India are declared as fundamental rights by Supreme Court in Chameli Singh & Olga Tellis case.

However, we are performing poorly in hunger (GHI - 102/119) & a 45 year high unemployment (PLFS)

Hence, an overall change in health setup backed by a 2.5% expenditure of GDP will help in creating universal health coverage rather than just declaring it as a right.

REDMI NOTE 8

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9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10

खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Indian diaspora found employment opportunities in Gulf countries because of their riding on the back of a booming oil economy.

States like Kerala witness many such migrants and the Kerala model of growth is based on remittance.

However, the diaspora is facing a no. of challenges -

① Oil price fluctuation - recently oil prices went into negative territory. Hence, the eclipse on employment.

② Kafala system and other protectionist tendencies to give livelihoods to own countrymen eg. in Kuwait

③ Political instability and role of

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extra-territorial powers like, US, Russia in Iraq etc. puts their safety at risk.

(4) The current COVID pandemic put their lives on risk.

(5) There are instances of radicalisation of Indian youth in Syria.

The Indian government is prompt in responding to the needs of the diaspora eg. ~~Setu Samudram~~. Vande Bharat to bring them back to India during COVID-crisis.

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**10.** Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

WFP is a UN specialised agency which was formed in the 1960s after the formation of FAO.

WFP is functional in the area of-

1) food security.
2) meeting nutritional requirements.
3) special focus on least developed countries.
4) research and development.

WFP has been working in close coordination with Indian government since it's inception.

It is associated with the PDS and other food programmes of Indian government.

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REDMI NOTE 8

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11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Civil society groups are seen as an essential tool for citizen centric administration. They often act as coordinator as well as competitor with the government regarding public mobilisation & public service delivery.

Certain actions taken against the civil society groups-

① DAV trust case - all NGOs who are substantially funded by the government would come under RTI.

② Many licenses of NGOs were cancelled.

③ NGOs are brought under the FCRA act to curb their foreign funding.

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Such curbs amount to shrinking the space for dissent because -

① The registration process of NGOs is stringent.

② without funds, these organisations cannot function properly and various areas like human rights, environment etc will be affected.

③ The vulnerable sections won't be able to voice their concerns eg. the tribals

However, there's a need to check the NGOs/civil society

① Less than 2% of the NGOs file returns are registered.

② Those who are registered do not file annual returns.

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(3) Intelligence bureau has pointed out the anti India activities of Greenpeace with respect to mining, GDP etc.

(4) Extremist activities by groups like Maoist (US Based) has been reported by Intelligence bureau in Jammu & Kashmir & North East

The constitution does provide a fundamental right of association under article 19 however it also restricts it reasonably in the interests of sovereignty, integrity & security of India.

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12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Prime Minister's office comes directly under him and is an extra constitutional executive body.

Positive implications

- Quick decision making
- Quick checks on the ministers in charge of various departments.
- Reduce the ~~work~~ burden of Cabinet Secretariat

etc.

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Negative implications

- → over centralisation
- → reduced efficiency due to lack of principle of subsidiarity
- → Authoritarianism
- → redundancy of the collective responsibility principle which is the bedrock of democracy.

The PMO must act as a facilitating body. but other bodies like Cabinet, Cabinet Secretariat must play a more major role.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Judiciary often under the powers vested upon it under article 142 to do complete justice steps into the legislative domain.

This Judicial activism has become necessary due to following reasons-

① Legislative gap -
often it happens that there's no law to protect the vulnerable sections of the society. So, Judiciary takes charge eg. Vishakha guidelines

② Compensate for injustices - eg. Judiciary went against the law to compensate the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy.

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③ Protect fundamental rights – the judiciary has expanded the meanings to include various rights eg.

① Right to privacy under article 21 (Puttaswamy case)

② Right to food (PUCL case) etc

④ Uphold democracy – eg. declare free and fair elections as basic structure & in ADR case 2001 make declaration of criminal antecedents compulsory.

However, these actions often amount to Judicial overreach. –

① The judiciary is unelected.

② The judiciary has no expertise ~~of~~ in executive matters eg.

(a) liquor ban led to lot of resentment

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(b) banning of fire crackers led to bad implications on livelihoods of poor people.

(3) Judiciary itself has ruled in Deoki Nandan Agarwal case that it's for the Parliament and the State legislature to make laws.

The Judiciary has observed Judicial restraint on multiple accounts e.g. regarding the triple talaq.

Separation of power is a basic structure of the Constitution. All the branches must work towards reinforcing each other's legitimacy rather than competing for it

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**14.** The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The power of contempt of court is given to the Supreme Court under article 137 and 142. This power was exercised recently against senior lawyer Prashant Bhushan for taking a personal dig at the Chief Justice of India.

The Higher courts can also punish for contempt of subordinate courts under contemp of Courts act 1971.

The power to punish for contempt of court is deemed necessary because-

① Civil contempt - many a times people wilfully disobey court's orders

② Criminal contempt - many a times

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people tend to textually or orally try to scandalise the authority of court or try to obstruct administration of justice.

(3) Lower faith in judiciary - Judiciary is the guarantor of fundamental rights, and hence any act of contempt can lower the faith in judicial fair play etc.

(4) Independence of Judiciary which is the basic structure can be affected

(5) Further it's argued that it's a reasonable restriction on freedom of speech and expression under article 19.

However, there are concerns regarding the contempt powers-

(1) Too widely worded - as pointed out by Justice V. Krishna Iyer

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It's boundaries are too vague.

(2) chilling effect on freedom of speech and expression which trampled upon civil liberties.

(3) Truth as a valid defence post 2006 amendment is there. Further personal attacks on Judges is excluded.

(4) Western democracies like UK for eg. in Brexit case, judiciary abstained from invoking contempt proceedings despite being called "evil".

There's a need to strike a balance between freedom of speech and contempt powers of the Court as the Law Commission has observed.

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**15.** What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. **(250 words) 15**

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Few months back Tamil Nadu witnessed the custodial death of father son duo. This puts forth the deficiencies of our criminal justice system.

There are certain legal concerns in custodial deaths -

① Innocent until proven guilty - hence custodial torture/killing is against fundamental rights to life

② In such a case due process isn't followed.

③ The Police is convicted in very few cases and hence their wrong attitude is getting stronger.

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④ It is against the D.K Basu v/s West Bengal case guidelines by Supreme Court.

⑤ It is against the UDHR & ICCPR and also against UN convention against torture.

⑥ Such incidents will prevent extradition of serious economic offenders like Mallya due to principle of non-refoulment under UNCAT.

**Challenges in curbing such incidents-**

① Low conviction of the police officials who are responsible.

② Societal sanction in many cases like extra-judicial killings eg. encounter of Vikas Dubey.

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(3) lack of awareness among police officials
(4) lack of enforcement power with Judiciary regarding DK Basu guidelines.

Certain methods to curb such Incidents are –

(1) The police must follow the DK Basu guidelines eg.
a) present the accused to judicial magistrate within 48 hours.
b) periodic check up of accused by doctors

(2) Police reforms to make them more empathatic

(3) Increased conviction of police.

The accussed and undertrials also have right to dignified life as ruled by Supreme Court.

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16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.
(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The Planning Commission in 6th plan recognised the role of civil society in development of the country..

However, in 1975 emergency a tussle was seen between the government and the civil society & finally in 1976 FCRA was brought.

Hence, the relationship between the civil society and government has been both of confrontation and engagement.

Transparency and accountability via confrontation-

① Election process - various cases by civil society organisation like

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ADR, PUCL etc. have led to transparency in election process eg. declaration of criminal antecedents of candidates (ADR case 2001)

(2) Corruption eradication - the India against corruption campaign was pivotal in formulation of LOKpal bill & it's passage.

(3) Transparency - direct transparency by providing people with Right to information due to campaigning by MKSS.

Transparency and accountability via cooperation-

(1) Legislative process - The PRS legislative helps the government to notice the deficiencies via

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various data that it compiles.

(2) Policy implementation - the civil society PRARTHAM brings ASER report to help government know about the situation of education.

(3) Policy formulation - civil society groups like observer research foundation help in this way.

Civil society is necessary for a citizen centric administration. which in turn is the core of good governance as the 2nd ARC says.

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17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

According to economic survey 2018-19, India's food grain production touched a maximum of 275 million tonnes. However, the Global hunger Index 2019 also puts India at 102 on 119 countries even behind Pakistan.

This shows the paradox of plenty. Though there is plenty of grain and food, there is plenty hunger as well.

There are four pillars of food security -

Accessibility → Affordability → Stability → Absorption → Accessibility

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India is affected on all the fronts -

① Though the PDS ration shops are available there are accessibility barriers eg. Jharkhand starvation death due to ~~non~~ Aadhar non-seeded ~~car~~ ration card.

② Affordability - certain sections are so poor that they can't even afford the cheap PDS grains.

③ Stability - there's no stability due to supply chain issues eg. during COVID-19 pandemic.

④ Absorption - the WASH conditions are poor and hence low absorption in areas like those near Deonar sanitary landfill in Mumbai.

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Ways in which it can be addressed

① One nation one ration card for migrants.

② Diversified food basket eg pulses in Chattisgarh PDS to curb hidden hunger.

③ Legislative impact assessment eg. Aadhar's ABBA at PDS shops

④ Mid day Meal plan be reinforced

⑤ Local Initiatives like Operational Sulaimani in Kerala and Garbage Cafe in Ambikapur, Chattisgarh.

Right to food is a fundamental right under article 21 and the state must ensure that no one goes hungry (Supreme Court in PUCL case, right to food case)

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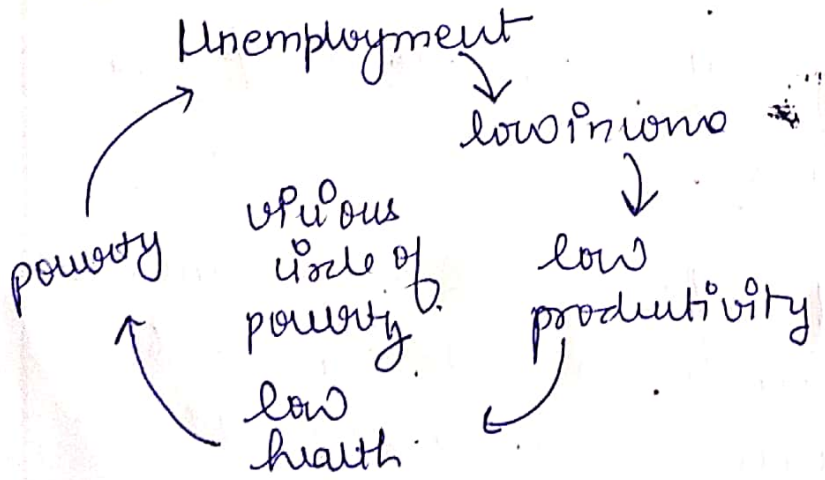
18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? (250 words) 15

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

Article 39 (a) of the constitution says that all citizens shall be provided adequate means of livelihood by the state. Last year's PLFS ~~Essa~~, report showed that India was suffering from a 45 year high unemployment.

This has a direct Impact on poverty.



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Wage employment has an important role in alleviating poverty :-

① It helps those willing to work gain some employment and make their ends meet.

② It helps casual labour who are out of work due to slump in construction sector gain some work

③ It will help control the dropping female labour force participation rate and control 'feminisation of poverty'.

④ It helps the sharecroppers, tenants etc gain some work in agriculture in lean season.

The MGNREGA is a wage employment programme which guarantees 100 days of work to those who are willing in

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several areas.

It is different from earlier schemes like Jawahar Rojgar Yojana because

① It's a rights based scheme which in a way implements the Supreme Court's judgement in Olga Tellis case.

② It guarantees a 100 day work

③ In case of inability to provide work it gives unemployment allowance

MGNREGA ~~allow~~ allocation has been strengthened recently to fight against the additional poverty created by COVID-19.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's assertiveness can be seen clearly in the recent violations of territorial sovereignty of India in the Galwan valley.

It's also evident in drowning the Vietnamese ships in South China Sea.

Chinese assertiveness poses challenges to India in the following ways –

① Encircling India – through it's string of the pearls policies which has security implications for India. Building CPEC is another issue.

② Global power – China want India to acknowledge that china is a global power and hence is using muscle power along LAC.

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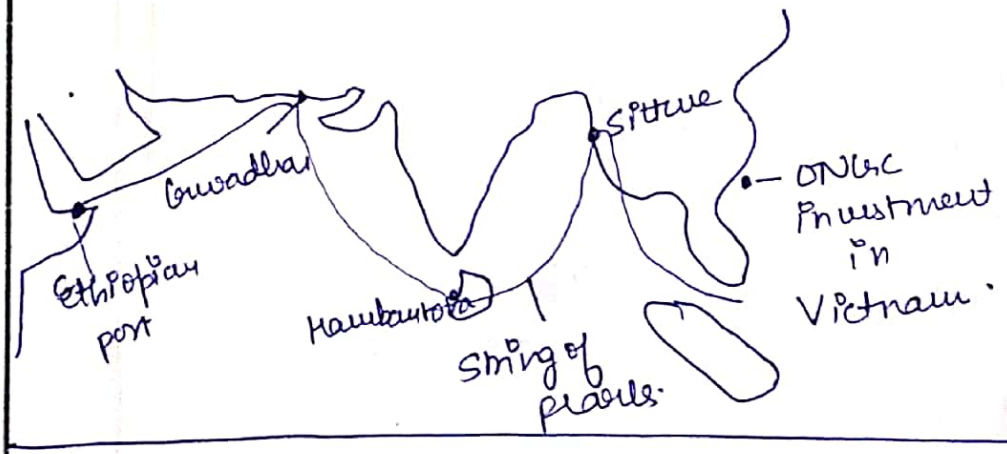
③ Energy security - China's anti access area denial in South China sea. has implications ~~of~~ for investment of ONGC videsh in Vietnamese EEZ.

④ Data security - there is constant threat of china using it's state backed violations of data sovereignty of India.




⑤ Geopolitical forums - china vehemently opposes India's inclusion into NSG, reformed UNSC ~~PS~~ which makes India suffer on multiple fronts.

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Chinese assertiveness as an opportunity for domestic dividends-

There's growing discontent against the government regarding COVID-pandemic. The increased assertiveness is seen as a diversionary tactic.

Chinese assertiveness to make international gains-

(1) Flexing muscle in S. Asia shows that China wants to demonstrate it's power as a Global power.

(2) Trade War and Weaponisation of Global supply chain through it's BRI (Chinese Marshall plan) will help it control markets.

Confucius said, "~~A~~ Two tigers cannot reside the same Himalayas" Thus, the ~~tussle~~ relationship between India and China - conflict, cooperate and compete remains.

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20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The overall trade in South Asian region is less than five percent when compared to 25% of ASEAN.

The overall connectivity between the countries is also sub optimal.

Trade and connectivity can increase engagement because -

1. People to people ties will increase.
2. Economic enmeshing will prevent ~~a~~ hostility between the two largest members India & Pakistan
3. Equal stakeholdership towards the Infrastructure would decrease the conflicts.
4. Overall development of S Asia due to horizontal applicability

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of best practice eg. Grameen bank of Md. Yunus replicated in India for SHG bank linkage program.

**Opportunities of trade and connectivity in South Asia -**

① Most of the countries are agrarian and have that as comparative advantage. They could sell it to India which is a huge market.

② The smaller countries can benefit from the Information technology capabilities of India.

③ India's ITEC and developmental initiative like Trincomalee port, Afghanistan's parliament show how South-South cooperation can be fruitful.

④ India's North-East can benefit due to connectivity like Akhaura - Agartala

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link, BBIN etc.

Challenges towards trade and connectivity -

① Security concerns - Pakistan's pincer strategy of Incursion & Infiltration along with China is a major impediment.

② Fear among small states like Nepal, who deal with India in pairs often using China as counterweight.

③ Limited capacity of India - as compared to China who goes for cheque book diplomacy eg. Hambantota port.

India's neighbourhood first policy and initiatives like BBIN, developmental activity like Chukha dam, Amlekhgunj pipeline are good initiatives. However, deeper diplomatic outreach is needed